

WEEKLY RATES OF ADVERTISING.									
A square consists of space equivalent to ten lines Nonpareil type, or about seventy-five words.									
Advertiser	Size	No. of squares	No. of words						
One insertion...	1 60	1 75	2 50	4 00	6 00	10 00	15 00	25 00	40 00
One month...	2 50	3 50	5 00	7 00	12 00	20 00	30 00	50 00	80 00
Two months...	4 00	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00	25 00	40 00	60 00	100 00
Three months...	5 00	8 00	11 00	15 00	25 00	40 00	60 00	100 00	150 00
Six months...	8 00	12 00	15 00	22 00	35 00	60 00	100 00	150 00	250 00
One year...	12 00	18 00	24 00	40 00	60 00	100 00	150 00	250 00	400 00

## INAUGURATION

—OF—

### GOVERNOR STEVENSON.

[From the Louisville Democrat.]

Governor Stevenson was inaugurated Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky yesterday. The day was beautiful; the skies mellowed, and the feelings of the people kindly in harmony with those of the Governor.

At the hour appointed by the efficient marshals of the ceremonies, the procession formed, according to the programme, and proceeded through the principal streets to the Governor's mansion, preceded by a band of exquisite musicians. The Governor, escorted by the Lieutenant Governor, Chief Justice Peters, Associate Judge Robertson, and the officers of the State generally, proceeded to the capitol. Here a large mass of citizens from all parts of the State, and comprising leading citizens from every section in waiting, graced by a large attendance of ladies. The ceremonies were brief and most impressive. Music having continued while the vast audience were being seated in the Hall of the House of Representatives, the Rev. H. A. M. Henderson offered the following:

Almighty God! Thy Throne is for ever and ever; the scepter of Thy Kingdom is a right scepter. Thou art high above all nations, and Thy glory above the Heavens; yet Thou humblest Thyself to behold the things that are in Heaven. I solemnly pledge myself to the service of my poor ability to maintain the peace, defend the rights, and preserve the honor of this venerated Commonwealth.

Having so recently announced in my annual message to the General Assembly the principles and policy which would mark my official action, little need now be added to those unchanged statements of my policy of full freedom. Although elevated to this office by a political party whose principles and views of governmental power accord with my own, I here declare that, during my administration, I shall never forget that I am Governor of the whole people. Every consideration of patriotism and every instinct of duty sternly demands that unfaltering partiality shall mark my official action. Within the sphere of Executive power I shall always afford protection to every citizen of the Commonwealth, whether native or adopted, utterly irrespective of political affinities or religious opinions.

It will be my duty to recommend economy in the public expenditures, and to discharge as specifically as possible the public debt, reducing thereby the taxes of the people.

I continue to hold the welfare of our civil and religious privileges, and pardon our past abuse of Thy manifold mercies. May peace and prosperity sit and smile at all the heartbeats of the land, and unity and brotherly love prevail among our citizens, and that it may be truly said of us: "Happy is that people whose God is the Lord."

Bless Thy servant, the Governor!

Consequently, in accordance with the safety of a free people, is about to renew the responsibilities incident to the Magisterial chair of the State. Give him wisdom and virtue to preside in justice and mercy, without partiality and with Godly fear. May his administration be signalized in marked in his fidelity to his trust.

Grant Thy blessing upon our fields that our harvests may be plenteous, and our garner all, affording all manner of store; that our flocks and herds may be increased and our oxen strong to labor. Grant that our sons may be as plants grown up in their youth, and our daughters as corner stones polished after the similitude of a palace.

I am enjoined by the Constitution to see that the laws are faithfully and promptly executed. In every case, to secure the safety as to persons and property must rest upon the efficacy of law. Enacted by the people themselves, the Commonwealth has a right to demand a ready obedience to all legal executions. If individuals refuse obedience, the courts, the juries, and sheriffs must compel it. Numbers madly combine to resist the law, and rashly attempt to subvert it, then the judges, the sheriffs, the militia, the citizens, the marshalls are greatly empowered with the Executive by a recent statute of Kentucky to do the work, and it need be the militia of the vicinage to overcome such resistance and dispel such illegal array. While I shall personally shrink from no responsibility when officially called upon to support the civil authority in the maintenance of law, with all means and by all the power constitutionally entrusted to me, I can but ardently hope that no occasion will occur when such extraordinary circumstances will demand or require.

I earnestly invoke the people in every portion of this Commonwealth, at every cost and any hazard, firmly to uphold the law and support me in its faithful observance. For every wrong our laws afford a remedy. I beseech you to permit no man, or set of men, at any time, or under any pretext, to trample on your laws with impunity. Let punishment be accorded to the guilty, and let the innocent, as far as possible, be protected by the laws, as far as possible, by wise and patriotic officers elected by the people themselves.

Let law become the only armor of the people. Make obedience to it the majestic token of the capacity of the people to govern themselves under constitutions and laws wisely framed, as self-imposed checks upon their own power, and as bulwarks for life, liberty, and property against frenzied passions and unscrupulous men.

That law, and the people who are before you to-day for the purpose of taking the oath of office required by the Constitution. I feel, nevertheless, that it is a work of supererogation in any one to introduce him to you. He needs no introduction to the people of Kentucky. A long and useful public career has made him known to us all.

Were it proper on this occasion to give inward and secret feelings as a politician, I would exist in the matchless triumph he has achieved as the chosen leader of the organization to which I have always given my allegiance. It was not allowed to historic Shely nor to Letcher, who carried the banner of Clay, nor to our own Crittenden to go into office on such a vote. A majority of nearly nine-thousand is unexpected in the election, and up to be hailed as one of the most cheering and hopeful signs of the times—at the commencement of an era of good feeling, which is to produce fruits longed for by the patriot.

Beyond these sources of general congratulation I might, as the representative of the corporation of the city of Frankfort, take special enjoyment in the fact that the distinguished men who have been called to live amongst us for three years, has, in times past, as a member of the Constitutional convention and in other high positions, proven himself to be the friend of this community.

I might, even as an humble individual, take especial pleasure to myself in the fact that a friend of many years standing—one to whom I have looked for political instruction, and with whom I have never been disappointed—is up to be hailed as one of the most cheering and hopeful signs of the times—at the commencement of an era of good feeling, which is to produce fruits longed for by the patriot.

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# THE WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE.

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1868.

NUMBER 44

VOLUME L.

## STIPULATIONS WITH ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements ordered for less than one month will be charged twenty-five cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Single, not more than fifteen cents a line for the first insertion, and ten cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

Marine and death notices inserted gratis.

Obituary notices ten cents per line.

**WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE**  
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY  
THOMAS M. GREEN,  
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.  
Office on Second street, between Court and Market.  
MAYSVILLE, KY., SEPTEMBER 9, 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**HORATIO SEYMOUR,**  
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**FRANCIS P. BLAIR,**  
OF MISSOURI.

**Democratic Congressional Convention.**

The State Democratic Central Committee having authorized the chairman of the various county committees in this District to call a Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Congress and to appoint the time and place of holding the same. I addressed a communication to the chairman and members of each of said committees in reference to said matters. All the letters received in response favor the 16th of September as the time, and a large majority favor Owingsville as the place of holding said Convention.

I therefore feel authorized to, and do give notice to the Democracy of the various counties composing the Ninth Congressional District that a Democratic Convention will be held on Wednesday, September 16, 1868, at Owingsville, Bath county, to nominate a candidate to represent this district in the 1st Congress of the United States.

The Democracy of the various counties will please select delegates to said convention. H. T. PEARCE,  
Ch'm'n. Mason Co. Dem. Com.  
Aug. 19th, 1868.

**HOW WILL THE 14TH AMENDMENT BE ENFORCED.**

In a former article we endeavored to show that the Fourteenth Amendment was a subversion of the Federal Constitution, and a revolution under the forms of law against the nature and spirit of that instrument. It takes from the judiciary its function of enforcing the supremacy of the Constitution and lodges that power with Congress, so far as the Amendment itself is concerned. It divests the States of the power to determine the qualifications of their own officials, disqualifies thousands of the most prominent citizens in the States by a sweeping legislative bill of attainder, incorporates into the Constitution an ex post facto law, and arms Congress with power of aggressive legislation against the States under pretense of enforcing against them the prohibitory clauses of the amendment.

But the amendment is not self-enforcing, and we hardly suppose Congress will proceed to legislate out of office any particular individual, or to embrace in one general bill all those, by name, whom Congress may deem to be disqualified by the Amendment. The most probable course of Congress will be to enact a statute of general application, defining and specifying the character of offenses embraced under the head of giving aid and comfort to the rebellion, and prescribing pains and penalties against the attempt to exercise the duties of any executive, legislative, or judicial office in any State by any person coming within the statute. Congress will also vest the jurisdiction in such cases in some Court of the United States, either in those already established or in Courts created for the purpose. Thus we will have the novel spectacle of a United States District Judge, or some petty U. S. Commissioner, determining who shall sit in the Kentucky Legislature, upon the Bench of Kentucky Courts, or occupy any office whatever under the State. Most clearly Governor STEVENSON has no power to refuse certificates to parties recently elected because they are disqualified by the Amendment, and it is equally certain that the Kentucky State Courts are charged with no duty in the premises. It must be left to the tribunals to whom Congress may confide the jurisdiction of such cases. As the Amendment was in force at the time of the election in August, its application will be to parties elected then as well as to those who may be hereafter elected. In case of the election of SEYMORE he might instruct the United States Attorney to enter a *volle propositio* in all cases, thus following the example and precept of JEFFERSON in refusing to enforce a law believed to be unconstitutional, or the provisions of an amendment to the Constitution the submission of which by the States, were encompassed by fraud, violence, usurpation, and palpable infractions of the organic law which the President is solemnly sworn to maintain and defend. But it may be set down as an established fact, that in the case of the success of the Radicals the Amendment will be enforced in its full rigor and in as an omnious and offensive manner as can be devised. It may be that legislation for its enforcement will be enacted even before the Presidential election, but it certainly will not be delayed longer than the winter session of Congress. It would be perfectly consistent with the usual high-headed proceedings of the present lawless rump of a Congress, if they should enact some law by which the offices held by those elected in August who are amenable to the terms of the Amendment will be given to their Radical opponents.

**A GREAT MISTAKE.**  
The Evansville Courier says: At a meeting of the Conservative soldiers, a few evenings since, a resolution was adopted making declaration of their intention "to adhere to the plan of restoration inaugurated by Mr. Lincoln." Touching this action the Journal says:

In order to this resolution, the gentlemen were evidently of the impression that Mr. Lincoln's plan of restoration was identical with that adopted by Mr. Johnson. Indeed, the Courier of Saturday, insists that they were the same. This is a great mistake!

It is? Let us see. Three years ago this month, Governor Oliver P. Morton delivered a powerful speech at Richmond, Indiana—the same speech in which he took strong grounds against negro suffrage. In reference to the question of restoration, as presented by President Johnson, he made the following statement:

"It is one of my purposes here this evening to show that so far as his policy of amnesty and reconstruction is concerned, he has absolutely presented nothing new, but is simply continuing the policy which Mr. Lincoln presented to the nation on the 8th of December, 1865."

Whatever else Oliver P. Morton may be, he is not a fool. He had surveyed the situation with a calm and critical eye, he perceived that the policy of Mr. Lincoln must

ultimately prevail, he perceived the importance of committing his party to that plan. But he had sadly overestimated his influence. The Radical party was lashed to Baker's "Car of Progress," and nothing—say the popular—"might" could give the perilous movement pause. The logic of the revolution would yield to naught but the logic of events.

Nevertheless Governor Morton did declare that President Johnson was "simply continuing" the policy of President Lincoln. Like the Conservative soldiers—"he was evidently of the impression that Mr. Lincoln's plan of restoration was identical with that adopted by Mr. Johnson."

But what was the policy which—according to Senator Morton—was presented to the Nation on the 8th of December, 1863?

It simply demanded—as is shown by the resolutions of the Conservative soldiers—a re-establishment of the Southern government on a *white* basis—the act of re-establishment to be carried into effect by such persons as had taken the oath of allegiance and were qualified voters by "the election laws of the State existing before the so-called secession."

This plan was reaffirmed by Mr. Lincoln in March '64; nor did he ever waver in his purpose to give it validity and effect. "Mr. Lincoln" said Senator Doolittle in his Valparaiso speech, "recognized the States of the South as States of the Union," their laws and their constitutions as they existed before the act of secession, receiving distinct and emphatic recognition.

But why was the plan of Mr. Lincoln abandoned by the Radical party? Simply and because it seemed good in the eyes of Sumner, Wade, Davis and other "progressives" that the negroes of the Southern States *shall vote*.

Accordingly as early as March 1865—about a month preceding the death of Mr. Lincoln—Mr. Sumner proposed to amend a bill embodying the main feature of Mr. Lincoln's plan, in such a manner, as would secure the elective franchise to the Southern negro.

The amendment was defeated, and, thereupon, the Radical element of the Republican party waged bitter, vindictive warfare upon the man whom they now pharisaically eulogize as a martyr.

**DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION IN BATH.**

The democracy of Bath are requested to meet on Saturday, 5th of September, next, at their places of voting in each precinct and appoint delegates to the Congressional Convention, to be held at Owingsville on the 16th of the same month.

The basis will be one delegate for every five votes cast at the last August election for Governor Stevenson, and one for every fraction of twenty-five or over. Under this apportionment the several precincts will be entitled to appoint the following number of delegates: Owingsville 6; Bethel 2; Shadyside 3; Madison, 3; Wyomissing 2; and White Sulphur 1.

The action of each precinct must be reported to the County Convention to be held on the 14th Sept., the next County Court day, and if the precincts or any of them fail to appoint their delegates, the said convention will do so for them. Given under my hand this 24th of August. JEFF. DAWSON,

Ch'm'n Bath Co. Dem. Com.

The people of this county have in vain endeavored to get the Committee to call a County Convention in which the precincts may be represented according to their number of Democratic voters. Men who never voted any other but a Democratic ticket have urged it again and again, petitions have been circulated and numerously signed for the precinct meetings, protests have been presented against the unfairness of a mass meeting in which the voice of the remote precincts cannot be fairly heard, but all to no purpose. Their remonstrances are treated with contempt, their requests rejected with indifference.

The Democrats of Harison, Bath, and other counties are given a fair opportunity to say whom they will send to District Conventions, but this right is denied to the Democrats in Mason on the only mode in which it can be truly and fully exercised.

On Thursday we published from the *Bulletin* a paper signed by a number of gentlemen in the Mayslick precinct

requesting that the Convention be called as a Convention of Delegates from the precincts. We recognize among the signers the names of gentlemen whose services and devotion to the interests of the Democratic party entitle their wishes to be received and considered with respect. They will be expected to do a large part of the voting for the candidates of the party, and it is reasonable and right that they should be permitted to have a full voice in determining how their candidates shall be selected.

Their high standing and personal characters form a sufficient guarantee that they are actuated by no other motive than a desire to promote the harmony and efficiency of the organization, and that the principle at stake, and not the interests of individuals, is their sole incentive.

**JNO. T. HAZLERIGG.**

In another column we publish the proceedings of the Democratic County Convention held in Morgan county, on the 24th inst. The Convention instructed its delegates to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of JOHN T. HAZLERIGG, Esq., of West Liberty, and recently Clerk of the Circuit Court of Morgan. Mr.

HAZLERIGG is a young man, we suppose not more than thirty-five years of age, a lawyer by profession, and a man of talent and decided points of character. Our acquaintance with him was limited to the few hours we stayed in West Liberty in 1867, but his wife infinite good humor, geniality, and sunny temper made our visit as pleasant as it was brief. The nights and the day were passed in company with JOHN T.

HAZLERIGG and other excellent gentlemen of West Liberty will always remain a green spot in our memory. Mr. HAZLERIGG is a gentleman of fine conversational powers, well informed, and is personally esteemed by all who know him. He is one of the most entertaining and agreeable gentlemen with whom we have ever had the rare good luck to meet. He would make a popular candidate, and we need not say that we would support him if nominated.

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## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

**The Lewis County Murder.—Further Particulars.**—The facts in relation to the horrible tragedy which occurred in Lewis county, on Saturday night last, which we gave our readers in Thursday's edition, were in the main correct. The prisoners were not taken directly to Louisville, as we supposed they would have been by the United States authorities, but were brought to this city, where a preliminary examination was held before the U. S. Commissioner Thursday morning, which occupied the entire day. The prisoners were represented by their counsel, Emery Whittaker and a Mr. Grindler, from Cincinnati. The United States by Wadsworth, Lee and Geo. R. Gill. It seems that the prisoners, who were arrested Sunday morning, were taken to the house of a Mr. Nicholas near the scene of the murder, when an examining trial was had before J. T. Hines, police judge of the town of Concord. This gentleman, in disregard of the Kentucky statute upon that subject, admitted the testimony of the negroes who escaped, and had read before his court as a part of the testimony, the dying declarations of the negro, Richard Foster, taken before the coroner. The result of this trial was, that they were held over without bail, to answer to the charge of murder, at the next term of the Lewis Circuit Court, and were sent to the County jail at Vanceburg, where they were found by Deputy Marshal Adams.

The indignation of the whole people was aroused at the enormity of this cold-blooded crime, a scaffold was erected in the jail yard, and it was with the utmost difficulty that the enraged populace were prevented from executing summary punishment upon the villainous murderers. However, better counsels prevailed, and they were safely incarcerated in the jail. We are credibly informed, however, that if they had remained one night longer they would have been taken from the jail and lynched.

It seems that the United States Courts, under the Civil Rights Bill, claim the right, whenever an offence is committed against a negro, in States in which a negro is not allowed to testify, to take jurisdiction of the case and try it, without reference to the jurisdiction of the local courts. It will be seen, that under our State law, in this case, the son and daughter of the murdered family would not be permitted to testify as to who did the killing, and so the United States courts admitting this testimony, claim the right to the possession and trial of the guilty parties. Under this state of facts, a warrant was issued by the U. S. Commissioner at this place, to U. S. Deputy Marshal Adams, who took the prisoners from the Lewis County jail and brought them to this place, where a preliminary examination was held, the details of which are as follows:

The first witness who testified was Laura Foster, a negro girl, about nine years old. She stated she lived with her father and mother, Jack and Sally Foster. There were also in the family her grandmother, Lucy Armstrong, an old woman, white-headed, and blind, her brother Richard and younger sister Amelia. They were all killed except herself and Amelia. That on Saturday evening soon after supper, and after the lamp was lighted, John Blyew and George Kennard came to the house; her grandmother was in bed, as were her father and mother, and Amelia. Richard, herself and mother were sitting up. Kennard and Blyew sat for half an hour whispering together; then Blyew got up and struck Richard on the head and knocked him down; Kennard ran out the door and came back, and knocked the lamp out; she ran under the bed, and while there she could hear the noise, and her father cry "Oh!" and her mother "Oh, Lordy" and Amelia screaming; her grandmother did not make any noise.

The girl testified very intelligently and promptly recognized and pointed out in a crowd the prisoners. The dying declaration of Richard Foster, as made to several parties, corroborates the girl's testimony. He said that Blyew and Kennard came in and stayed sometime without speaking, that Blyew suddenly struck him and knocked him down, what he did not know, and struck him again when he was down; he lost consciousness for awhile, and when again sensible he heard the cries and groans of his father and mother, the light was out and it was dark; the murderers then left; his head was bleeding horribly, but he walked out and went to the house of a neighbor, Mr. Nicholas, and told them what had occurred. The boy Richard, when he reached Mr. Nicholas, had two wounds, one on the left temple, and the other on top of the head, both fractured the skull, and either was mortal; he lived until Tuesday, and told many persons the facts above related. Mr. Nicholas, after hearing the story aroused the neighbors, got a light and went to the scene of the murder, and there a horrible sight met their gaze, sufficient to curdle the blood of the stoutest heart. Near the door, and with his feet hanging out the door, lay the body of Jack Foster, his head split wide open by the blow of an ax, his chin chopped off, and his body mutilated by thirteen ghastly wounds, by his side, with his head resting upon his breast, was his old wife, Sally, her head split, her hands and one ear chopped off, and her face scarcely recognizable. On the bed lay the old blind woman, Julia Armstrong, with her hair as white as wool, one blow from the axe just above the right ear penetrating the brain, had given her a speedy death; but there were additional wounds in the back sufficient to produce death. The room was covered with spattered blood and hair, the table broken, and other marks of the horrible butchery were lying around. More neighbors were aroused, a party remained with the dead, and others started off in pursuit of Kennard and Blyew, whom Richard had accused as the murderers. They were both arrested about an hour after daylight Sunday morning, at the house of Blyew's mother, about a mile from the scene of death. The coroner's inquest and the burial of the dead occupied the day, Sunday. On Monday a posse of the citizens deeply interested in detecting the guilty parties, went to Mrs. Blyew's house and took further evidence of guilt, but we could not obtain their names. There seems to be an indisposition to violate ordinances at this season.

**Westward Bound.**—We regret to learn that we are about to lose several of our most enterprising young business men. In a few days Henry L. Newell and John A. Longridge will leave Maysville for Kansas City, Missouri, where they will embark in trade together. Mr. Newell was for several years City Collector of Maysville, and made one of the most efficient officers the city ever had, and his repeated election to this responsible position shows the estimation in which he is held by the people among whom he was raised. Both gentlemen enjoy a high character, in this community as industries, entrepeneuring and thrifty men of business, scrupulously exact and honest in all things. We predict for them success in their new locality, and we congratulate the people of Kansas City upon the accession to their population, of two live and wide awake Kentuckians.

**Jewelry.**—We take pleasure in referring to the advertisement of Messrs. Albert & Lilleston. These gentlemen have recently purchased and opened an entirely new and very complete stock of watches, jewelry, and fancy articles, embracing everything pretty, unique, tasteful, and useful in a first class jewelry store. We have not time to enumerate the articles, but they can be seen by any one who will take the trouble to call in at the beautiful China Palace on Second street, which Mr. Albert's enterprise has rendered one of the institutions of the city. Prices suited to the times, and promises made in advertisements strictly kept.

**Police Report.**—On the 1st inst., Moses Schatzman & Shafee were brought before his Honor charged with permitting gambling in their coffee house. They were proved guilty and fined \$25 and costs, etc., which they repented. Several parties were arrested for gambling, but we could not obtain their names. There seems to be an indisposition to violate ordinances at this season.

**Postponed.**—The Radicals did not hold their District Convention in this city on Thursday as announced. Owing to some dissatisfaction in the remote counties, it was postponed until some future day. No one seems to be especially ambitious of the honor of being beaten in this District by at least 6,000 majority in favor of the Democratic candidate, whoever he may be.

**More Rain.**—On Thursday afternoon we were visited with another heavy rain, accompanied by a hard wind. The damage to the crops in consequence must be immense. We have no positive objection to wet weather abstractly considered, but would prefer to have it a little more equally distributed.

boots were filled with hob-nails, and one of them was peculiar. A half sole had been tacked upon one side of the ball of the foot and a heel upon the opposite side. This will pierce would cause the boot to make a track or impression in the ground not easily mistaken. The boots were captured and the party started toward the negro house. For about a hundred yards nothing was discernible for the weeds, but finally they found a track, the boots were applied and fitted exactly. The scar made in the soft earth by the patched boot was plainly discernible, recent rains having made the ground soft. The tracks were continued and they led to the house of the murderer. Another track went along with it, and this the party several times carefully measured, preserving the measures. The track became lost when it went in a few yards of Foster's house, but by searching, the party soon found a return track leading from Foster's to Blyew's. This track was in most places very plain. The boots were again found to fit exactly, and the peculiar marks of the patched sole appeared in unerring accuracy, and into more than one hundred tracks were the boots placed and found fit, and every other track was found to bear the mark of the patched boot, and the other track which ran by the side of it was measured as before. Along the line of the tracks stood a bush of stick-me-tights, or "beggar's lice," and an examination showed some of the burrows recently broken off. The party then returned to the prisoners, the measures they had preserved corresponded exactly to George Kennedy's shoes. The old boots belonged to John Blyew.

Other facts of minor importance were also developed, but by a chain of circumstantial evidence so direct that it has rarely been equalled in the annals of the law, the guilt was fixed indelibly upon those whom the negroes had accused. After hearing the testimony there was but one opinion: the circumstantial evidence was strong enough to convict; and any jury would have hung the prisoners without the testimony of the negroes. In view of this fact, and after the conclusion of the evidence, Judge Whitaker moved that the prisoners be remanded back to the Lewis county jail, there to wait their trial by the duly authorized State Court, but the motion was overruled and the prisoners sent to Louisville.

The prisoners are ill-looking men, with that pale, down expression so common to criminals, and perhaps between the ages of twenty-seven and thirty years. Blyew is dark complected, dark hair, and whiskers, and stoutly built. Kennard is fair complected, red hair, mustache, and has lost his left arm. He looks the more hardened of the two; however, they both bore the air of desperados, would look at you with a steady, defiant gaze, exhibited not the slightest shadow of emotion throughout the sickening details, except once, when Blyew's countenance darkened into a frown almost when the testimony of his mother and sister, who were witnesses in the defense, were being contradicted by the United States witnesses; and it was shown that they had testified differently in the examining Court at Louisville, who took the prisoners from the Lewis County jail and brought them to this place, where a preliminary examination was held, the details of which are as follows:

The first witness who testified was Laura Foster, a negro girl, about nine years old. She stated she lived with her father and mother, Jack and Sally Foster. There were also in the family her grandmother, Lucy Armstrong, an old woman, white-headed, and blind, her brother Richard and younger sister Amelia. They were all killed except herself and Amelia. That on Saturday evening soon after supper, and after the lamp was lighted, John Blyew and George Kennard came to the house; her grandmother was in bed, as were her father and mother, and Amelia. Richard, herself and mother were sitting up. Kennard and Blyew sat for half an hour whispering together; then Blyew got up and struck Richard on the head and knocked him down; Kennard ran out the door and came back, and knocked the lamp out; she ran under the bed, and while there she could hear the noise, and her father cry "Oh!" and her mother "Oh, Lordy" and Amelia screaming; her grandmother did not make any noise.

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**A Cool Morning.**—The morning Thad Stevens was buried our readers will remember the weather turned very cool. An eccentric friend of ours in accounting for the change in the atmosphere said his Satanic Majesty of the infernal regions was collecting all the fires from earth in his furnaces to give a fitting reception to his expected guest.

World that the bitter sectional hates and infernal party strife which he spent his life in fostering could have gone with him and been buried in the same grave. Then we should have had some faint hope of realizing General Grant's invocation for "peace."

**The Cheyenne.**—We had the pleasure of a short trip the other day on this pretty little steamer which has taken the place of the Fleetwood during the low water. It is one of the neatest of the small craft now plying the Ohio, and is commanded by Capt. C. M. Holloway, which is the same as to say that it is admirably managed in all its departments.

We return our thanks for courtesies extended to us while on board.

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**Mason County Farm Items.**—This is emphatically the season of big corn and high weeds. The clover and blue grass fields are completely overrun with the rag weed. Some of our farmers are mowing them to give the young grasses a chance for life. The hemp crop is ricked and stacked, and the quality is good and the yield in some localities heavy. Whilst the corn is maturing our farmers are breaking up their fallows preparatory to seed them in rye, wheat, and barley. The corn is blown about and tangled to such an extent as to preclude seed until it is cut up. Some are sowing rye without plowing it up.

The hay crop is unprecedentedly large and has been secured in good order. From one standpoint I can count one hundred stacks containing from two to three tons of timothy and clover hay each. The cattle and horses won't starve this winter.

The wheat crop is a failure like five or six of its predecessors, averaging from five to seven bushels per acre—scarcely paying threshing expenses, to say nothing of the cost of seed, putting in, and cutting. The rye crop is usual a pretty fair one, while the barley yield is about one-half. But I started out to tell you of the rank and enormous growths of big corn, high weeds, &c., and must stifle my text.

James Leachman, of this county, has on exhibition, grown on his land near Sardis, a stalk of corn which measures ten feet to the first ear and has two good sized ears. John Tilton, of Roberson, produced one which measures nine feet four inches to the first ear.

Luke Dye, of Sardis, found on his farm this season a spike of timothy seven feet five inches in length, a stem of wheat six feet five inches, and a blade of grass six feet high.

Wm. Wells, of Roberson, reports having a stalk of corn with five big ears on it. Can Bourbon heat this? What say ye, Cradock?

The watermelon crop bids fair to be a good one but the mischievous boys have made nightly forays upon the patches until vines and melons are all "gone up." Nobody hurt, but some "tall cussing" done by the thrifty owners thereof.

We have a few peaches, but the apple crop is not worth gathering—scarcely a bargain to the orchard.

I hear of a sale of miles now and then. Jesse Jefferson sold twenty-nine head of two year old mares last week to Frank Laytham for \$110 per head. Wash Prather sold to A. M. Peed two sucking mares at \$55 apiece.

H. Craycroft sold his dwelling house, blacksmith shop, and store house in Sardis, to W. F. Cole, for \$1,200.

The tobacco crop is "spotting" and is greatly injured by the wet weather. Our neighboring farmers have commenced feeding their green corn, stock and all to their hogs. It is a sure way to keep it from rotting. The potato crop is an average one. Having no margin for a "croak" you know we "codgers" have a weakness that way, I must close until something new turns up worthy of your attention.

AGRICULTURE.

**Elder Franklin.**—Franklin, of the Reform Church, preached a funeral discourse at Washington, in this county, on the fifth Sunday in last month. It was occasioned by the death of Mrs. Judge Reid, for many years a resident of this county. She died some months since in Missouri. She was a remarkable woman in many respects: strong minded, with great business tact, a worthy counselor, and fit companion of her husband, Walker Reid, the Circuit Judge of this district for many years. A large congregation gathered at the church to pay the funeral tribute to the memory of the deceased. We trust she and her liege lord are now enjoying the company of those in the better land—where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest."

MASON COUNTY.

**Masonic Celebration.**—The celebration of the 50th anniversary of Confidence Lodge, No. 52, F. A. A. M., will, we understand, take place on the 18th inst. Elisha Fitch, Grand Master Mason in Kentucky, will deliver an appropriate address. There will be a procession of Masons of the different degrees and orders, clothed in appropriate regalia, to the beautiful grove near our city known as Key's Woods, where there will be a picnic dinner. The occasion promises to be an interesting one, and we hope many from our neighboring lodges and the county will be present to testify of their good works.

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JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

COUNTIES.

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G. N. WILLIAMS.

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An Interesting Legal Question.

(From the Lexington Observer and Reporter.) The case of Morgan Vance against R. C. Morgan, Collector of the city of Lexington, excites some interest. It is this: Morgan, as Collector, levied on a horse of Vance for a small amount of tax assessed against him, which he had refused to pay. Vance sued Morgan for the said sum, asserting that he had no right to make such a seizure, because the State Constitution requires "members of the General Assembly and all officers before they enter upon the execution of the duties of their offices, and all members of the bar before they enter upon the practice," &c., to take an oath, among other things, that "they have not acted as second in carrying a challenge, or aided or assisted any person in fighting a duel with deadly weapons with a citizen of this State, nor within the State," &c., and that Morgan had not taken that constitutional oath before entering on the duties of his office, and was therefore not authorized to seize the horse of Vance as collector, and was in consequence a trespasser. Morgan replied that he was duly elected collector in March, 1868, and that the Legislature in February, 1868, passed an act amendatory of the acts "incorporating the city of Lexington, providing an oath to be taken by the City Collector of Lexington, in lieu of all other oaths, which oath does not embody the dwelling oath of the Constitution, and that he had duly taken and subscribed that oath, which was all that was required of him. To this, plaintiff Vance demurred.

This raises for the judgement of the Court the question whether Morgan was bound, before entering upon the duties of this office as City Collector, to take the full constitutional oath.

Morgan insists that he is not an *officer* in the sense of the constitution prescribing the oath aforesaid to be taken, and that there is no law enforcing that constitutional provision on him as Collector, and that under the 6th section of article 6 of the constitution, officers of towns and cities shall be elected for such terms, and in such manner, and with such qualifications as may be prescribed by law; and that he has qualified as the law of February, 1868, requires. The court is holding the case under advisement. It is, however, true that the court gave a pregnant intimation that Morgan was bound, as collector, to take the constitutional oath before entering on the duties of his office. Should this intimation ripen into a judgement, the rights of third persons in their transactions with the City Collector will not all be affected by it. Such decision is not a removal of Morgan from office as that question was not, before the court.

The whole matter will speedily be determined, and there is no cause for public anxiety or disturbance.

Democratic Meeting in Morgan.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy of Morgan county, held at the Court House in West Liberty, Ky., on the 24th of August, 1868, on motion of Maj. Wm. Myhier, Isaac Cottle, sr., was called to the chair and G. M. Hampton appointed Secretary. Upon motion of W. T. Havens, Maj. W. Cox, Wm. Lykins B. Fugget, I. N. Cottle, and Amos Davis were appointed by the Chairman a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

During the absence of the Committee Hon. J. W. Kendall being called for, appeared on the stand and made a stirring speech upon the political issues of the day, which was received with deafening applause by the meeting.

The Committee, through their Chairman, Maj. W. W. Cox, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz:

*Resolved*, 1st. That we heartily endorse the action of the Democratic National Convention at New York, on the 4th of July, 1868, and pledge our earnest support to its nominees.

2d. That we approve of the call for a Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress in the 9th Congressional District.

3d. That Justice to the mountain counties of the District demand that the proposed Convention should be held at some point more central and convenient than Owingsville, and that the Executive Committee be and are hereby requested to name Grayson or West Liberty as the place of holding the same.

4th. That reposing confidence in the ability, integrity and patriotism of our fellow-citizen, John T. Hazelrigg, we present his name to the consideration of the Democracy of this District as a suitable person to bear our standard in the Congressional contest, and our delegates are hereby instructed to use all honorable means to secure his nomination.

5th. That Wm. Myhier, G. M. Hampton, W. W. Cox, J. W. Kendall, W. T. Havens, Wm. Lykins, I. N. Cottle, J. E. Cooper P. J. Livingston, Lewis Todd, J. K. Hunter, R. C. Day and all other Democrats of the county be and are hereby appointed delegates to the Congressional Convention.

6th. That the *Sentinel* and other Democratic papers in the District be requested to publish these proceedings.

On motion the Convention adjourned.

Isaac Cottle, Sr., Ch're.

G. M. HAMPTON, Sec'y.

Horatio Seymour.

In a speech of Sanford E. Church, delivered in Schuyler County, New York, on the 28th ult., the following tribute was paid to the life and character of our Presidential candidate. Mr. Church, it is remembered, was the nominee of the New York delegation for the Presidency.

Mr. Church I have known Governor Seymour for more than a quarter of a century, in public and private life. I remember his political life with him in the year 1832, in the Assembly of the State. I ran with him twice upon the same ticket that time, and we were both at one of those elections chosen. I have been associated with him in the administration of the State government, and I have known him well in every position that he has occupied since that time. And now while it is true that Governor Seymour has been a man of great talents, and of great political eminence, when the passions of men were greatly aroused, and unkind things were said of him, yet, I venture to say, with as much personal knowledge as any one I think in the State, that no act of his life can be pointed out that is inconsistent with a statesman, a patriot and a Christian gentleman. [Loud cheers.] He has made the science of government his study through his life. Nobody disputes that his private life is entirely as pure spotless. Nobody disputes that he is a man of great talents, and of every trust. Who, then, is more competent to the Government of our fathers, and a condition of prosperity, than Horatio Seymour? [Loud applause.] This is my opinion and I entertain it honestly. I entertain it without the slightest feeling of ill-will to General Grant; on the contrary, I will take every occasion to do the highest honor to him for his services to the country. But it is my belief that he ought to be satisfied with his present position. He holds his place for life. And I think the American people are going to elect both Seymour and Grant—Seymour as President and Grant as General of the Army. [Loud and vociferous cheers.] That is the fair thing. It does justice to both of them, and it will restore the country.

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